

3/7/78

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - March 7, 1978

7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

8:00 Congressional Leadership Breakfast. (Mr. Frank
(60 min.) Moore) - The First Floor Family Dining Room.

10:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

10:30 Arrival Ceremony for His Excellency Marshal Josip
Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia - The South Grounds.

11:00 Meeting with His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz
(60 min.) Tito. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval
Office and the Cabinet Room.

1:30 Mr. James McIntyre - The Oval Office.

2:00 Mr. Godfrey Sperling and Mr. John Hughes,
(20 min.) Christian Science Monitor. (Mr. Jody Powell).
The Oval Office.

7:30 State Dinner Honoring His Excellency Marshal Josip
Broz Tito - The State Floor.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY OWEN *wo*
SUBJECT: Treasury and the IFIs

Regardless of what we do about the Humphrey bill, Treasury will have to carry the main burden of supporting our requests for funding the multilateral banks on the Hill this year. The amount (\$3.5 billion) is large, and so is Congressional resistance. If we are to have any chance of success, Mike Blumenthal will have to devote a lot of personal time and attention to the task. This is more likely to happen if he knows that you think this is important and want him to do it.

Recommendation: That you use an early Cabinet or other meeting to indicate the importance that you attach to our request for multilateral aid and to stress your hope that Mike will devote a large personal effort to getting Congressional approval of our request for funding of the multilateral banks.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

1

March 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY OF LABOR, Ray Marshall *Ray*

SUBJECT: Status Report on Coal Strike

Your announcement yesterday invoking the Taft-Hartley Act in the coal strike set into motion a process that will hopefully result in the resumption of coal production in about one week. Last week I instructed the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to begin the inspections that will be necessary to reopen the mines on a timely basis. They will concentrate on these mines which we feel are more likely to respond to the back-to-work order. These mines are primarily strip mines in areas other than West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. I anticipate the following timetable of events for the two weeks beginning with yesterday's announcement:

Monday, March 6

- . The President issues an executive order invoking the Taft-Hartley Act and naming a three-member Board of Inquiry.
- . The Board of Inquiry is sworn in and begins work.

Tuesday, March 7

- . The Board of Inquiry reviews material prepared for it regarding the coal strike and begins to prepare its report.

Wednesday, March 8

- . The Board of Inquiry holds a public hearing in the morning and issues its report to you in the afternoon.
- . You instruct the Attorney General to seek a back-to-work injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Thursday, March 9

- . The Attorney General obtains a temporary restraining order (TRO) ordering the miners to return to work which must be quickly replaced by a preliminary injunction.
- . The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service offers its services to the parties in order to resume national negotiations and to reach local "consent" agreements to improve the wages and working conditions over the 1974 contract.

Monday, March 13

- . First mines are cleared for production by Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and first miners return to work. The MSHA clearances will allow the parties several days to reach "consent" agreements and to reopen the first mines on a Monday.

Friday, March 17

- . The Attorney General obtains a preliminary injunction to replace the temporary restraining order.

There are several other items regarding our strategy over the next two weeks I wish to bring to your attention:

- 1) I have already made two television appearances (MacNeil/Lehrer Report, AM America) to explain the Administration's policy in the coal strike. I plan to make additional public appearances this week.
- 2) I am attempting to promote individual settlements between several large coal companies in the BCOA and their UMW locals. These agreements may establish an industry pattern. The largest company (Peabody Coal - 24% of 1976 production) is very close to a settlement. Individual settlements have the advantage of avoiding a national ratification vote by UMW members. I have a team of experts investigating how the industry-wide pension funds would operate under these individual settlements.

- 3) I have been in contact with other federal agencies important to our strategy. I have discussed law enforcement problems with Justice, taking away food stamps from illegal strikers with Agriculture, eliminating welfare for illegal strikers but providing emergency medical care for them and their families with HEW, and the movement of coal with Energy.
- 4) In case it is needed the seizure bill will be ready for introduction by Monday, March 13.

ID 781243

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 MAR 78

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT STU EIZENSTAT
 HAMILTON JORDAN BOB LIPSHUTZ
 FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS) JODY POWELL
 JACK WATSON

SUBJECT: MARSHALL MEMO RE STATUS REPORT ON COAL STRIKE

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

2:00 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Jody Powell *JP*

Re: Your interview with the Christian Science
Monitor on Tuesday, March 7

Godfrey Sperling and his editor from Boston, John Hughes, will spend 20 minutes with you, starting at 2 p.m. Accompanying them for the first few minutes will be a Monitor photographer, Norman Metheney.

The ground rules for the interview will be "not for attribution," meaning they can use what you say, but may not quote you or attribute your statements directly to you.

The Monitor's news service now has 158 domestic newspapers and 31 overseas newspaper subscribers. In addition, there are 187 broadcast clients.

John Hughes will be installed as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at their convention here in April. He is a Pulitzer Prize winner (1967, for International Reporting), and Nieman Fellow (1961-62), and a member of the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Committee.

Sperling (known to many by his family nickname "Budge") has been in the Monitor Washington bureau since 1965. He became bureau chief in 1973. He's a lawyer by training and was Midwest and New York bureau chief for the Monitor before coming to Washington.

1263

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND OUTLAYS
FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND
AFDC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
/		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

3/7/77

Unemployment Rate and Outlays for Unemployment Insurance and AFDC

	August 1977	September 1977	October 1977	November 1977	December 1977	January 1978
Total Unemployment Rate %						
Seasonally Adjusted	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.3
Not Seasonally Adjusted	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.0
Insured Unemployment Rate %						
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
Not Seasonally Adjusted	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.6
Unemployment Insurance						
Weekly average claimants (000)	2,607	2,497	2,500	2,685	3,066	3,605
Trust Fund Benefit outlays (millions)	836	736	767	740	855	1,052
AFDC						
Family Units (000)	3,555	3,550	3,540	3,529	3,532	not avail.
Individuals (000)	10,888	10,927	10,835	10,775	10,765	not avail.
Payments (Federal & State) (millions)	887	884	883	880	885	not avail.

Note: Dollar figures include benefit payments only.
 For AFDC, Federal share runs about 53% of total shown.

HVL/Labor

Info

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: TURKISH DCA - LEGISLATIVE
STRATEGY

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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ACTION	FYI	
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	ENROLLED BILL
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	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1978

*Frank -
after #1 & perhaps
#2, then I'll make
a decision
JC*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE *fm.*
BOB BECKEL *RB*
DOUG BENNETT *DB*

SUBJECT: Turkish DCA - Legislative Strategy

Summary

If we decide to move ahead with the Turkish DCA, the votes will be hard to come by but probably obtainable. The critical question is how to minimize the damage to our credibility with Brademas, Sarbanes, and the Greek community, who will feel that we have backed down on campaign and personal commitments to them. If the issues are handled properly, we can probably avoid serious damage to this and other legislative priorities.

The requirements are (i) a clear, compelling rationale for our position and (ii) at least a week's prior notice to Brademas and Sarbanes before any leaks or public announcements from us.

Background

The Turks are pressing for action on the DCA. Ecevit, the new Turkish Prime Minister, told State Counselor Matt Nimetz that he might not attend the NATO summit if the Administration does not act on the DCA by May and that he would be forced to take other steps to readjust Turkish foreign policy.

Ecevit and Caramanlis will hold a summit meeting on March 9 and 10 which may offer some hope for future improvement in Greek-Turkish relations. In addition, Ecevit has promised to produce proposals on Cyprus within the next few weeks for U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim, and there is a chance that these proposals - the first serious proposals the Greeks have put forward - can provide a basis for negotiations between the Cypriot communities.

#1

#2

Even if the summit goes well and Ecevit's proposals are reasonable, the pro-Greeks on Capitol Hill will still want to use stick rather than carrot to encourage further concessions by Turkey. They will recall campaign promises in which we pledged to work toward a fair and equitable settlement on Cyprus and in favor of the arms embargo on Turkey. The mere possibility of progress toward a settlement will not in any way satisfy the Greek-American constituency.

Tactical Considerations

On April 4, Congressman Lee Hamilton will hold hearings on Greece and Turkey in connection with FY 79 assistance. This hearing had originally been scheduled for March 13, but Hamilton agreed to postpone it to give the Administration time to make its decision on the DCA. Meanwhile, Hamilton and a majority of members of the House International Relations Committee have written Secretary Vance recommending that the DCA be submitted in adequate time to be considered along with this year's Security Assistance bill and promising support.

The House floor will probably be the most serious hurdle, although Rules may be a problem because O'Neill has always supported Brademas on this issue. With strong Presidential endorsement, we believe the Turkish DCA can pass the House. In the Senate, the most serious problem is the impacted calendar.

In view of the April 4 deadline, we must have a final decision and full rationale by roughly March 20. With this in hand, the following steps should then be taken:

1. At least a week before announcement or leaks, the Secretary of State and possibly the President should talk individually with Sarbanes, Brademas, Rosenthal, and Eagleton to explain the reasons for the Administration decision. We should state frankly that we want to give them time to adjust to what we know to be a difficult development for them. We should appeal for as much understanding as possible and for help in explaining to their Greek-American constituents the factors which compelled the Administration decision. We should invite them to make whatever use of the information they wish during the succeeding week, but make it clear that any leaks will come from them, not us.

2. Simultaneously, the decision should be communicated directly to Prime Minister Caramanlis and President Kyprianou, so that they do not hear it first from the Greek-Americans.
3. Shortly before public announcement, we should communicate the decision to Zablocki, Findley, Solarz, and Hamilton (who support the DCA) and to Sparkman, Case, and Javits.
4. There should be a Presidential letter to the Speaker of the House and the Vice President for further distribution to all Members in which we set forth the reasons for the decision and describe the progress that has taken place on Cyprus and our commitment to continue U.S. involvement in supporting the U.N.-sponsored intercontinental talks about NATO.
5. Responsibility for a detailed legislative strategy and execution should be assigned to State.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 7, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jim McIntyre

RE: CIGARETTE BOOTLEGGING

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
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	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
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	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/7/78

Mr. President:

Congressional Liaison and
Bob Lipshutz concur with
Justice, Treasury and
Eizenstat.

Lipshutz' offices stresses
that it understands this
option to mean Federal
support of state efforts,
not a major Federal
initiative.

Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
ANNIE M. GUTIERREZ

SUBJECT: CIGARETTE BOOTLEGGING

There are 23 separate bills presently pending in Congress which propose a law enforcement or uniform tax approach to the problem of cigarette bootlegging. The Senate Judiciary Committee has formally requested the Administration position on an enforcement approach sponsored by Bellmon and Kennedy. Hearings have been set in the House before the Conyers' Subcommittee for March 8 on both tax and law enforcement bills. The Departments of Justice and Treasury have agreed that the Administration should support a modest enforcement approach which emphasizes support of state law enforcement efforts. OMB objects to this position and recommends that the Administration oppose any new legislation regarding cigarette bootlegging. An official Administration position must be adopted.

The Cigarette Bootlegging Problem

Bootlegging is caused by the wide disparity in the price of cigarettes in various states. This disparity is largely due to the wide difference in tax rates imposed on cigarettes by state and local governments.

- o The cigarette tax rate ranges from 2¢ per pack in North Carolina to 21¢ per pack in Connecticut and Massachusetts. This wide variation makes it very profitable to purchase cigarettes in a low-tax state such as North Carolina and sell them illegally in Connecticut or Massachusetts. (This results in a \$1.90 difference per carton of cigarettes. The difference on a tractor-trailer load of 10,000 cartons bought in North Carolina and sold in Pennsylvania is \$16,000.)

- o This margin of profit has led to a large-scale business run by organized crime figures. It has been reported that cigarette bootlegging is the fourth largest money-maker for organized crime, although Justice Department crime experts cannot confirm this. According to the Battelle-LEAA survey, organized cigarette smuggling is a major problem for 10 states.
- o Newsday conducted a four-month investigation in 1975, and concluded that La Cosa Nostra had become New York State's biggest wholesaler of cigarettes. They found that in a nine-state area in the northeast, the mob takes in \$105 million annually on cigarette bootlegging and causes more than \$500 million losses to wholesalers and State tax bureaus.
- o Increasing public attention has been focused on the problem. It has been the subject of a 60 Minutes documentary, has been the subject of a study by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and has resulted in 23 bills presently before Congress.

Present Status of the Law

The only statutory regulation of the Interstate shipment of cigarettes is found in the Jenkins Act. That Act requires a record-keeping procedure for those who send cigarettes through the mails. Any person who violates the filing and reporting requirements is punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or a six-month jail sentence, or both. It has limited usefulness for attacking the over-the-road "bootlegging" or smuggling operation by which the purchaser transports the cigarettes out of the state of purchase and surreptitiously brings them into another state for resale.

Legislative Approaches

There are basically two approaches which are being considered in Congress:

- o Uniform tax. Congressman Ullman will hold hearings on bills which would impose a uniform federal tax

on cigarettes so as to eliminate the wide disparity in price. States would be reimbursed to make up the difference between their current price and the new price.

-- While it is agreed that this is the most effective manner of getting at the root of the problem, it would federalize state tobacco taxes, require people in low tax states to pay for the tax policy choices of high tax states, have the Administration supporting a drastic increase in the current federal excise tax and alienate further the tobacco states and tobacco industry.

-- The Justice and Treasury Department, OMB, and Policy Staff agree that we cannot support this approach.

I agree

- o Law Enforcement Approach. These bills propose to combat racketeering in the sale and distribution of cigarettes by making it a federal crime to ship, transport, receive or possess "contraband cigarettes". Many of these bills require cigarette dealers to make and maintain records of shipment, receipt, sale, or other disposition of cigarettes as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General may by regulation require.

-- They would create stiff criminal penalties for violators.

-- They would provide for the seizure of the contraband.

Proposed Policy Position

The Justice and Treasury Departments propose that the Administration adopt the following law enforcement approach:

- o Primary efforts to stop cigarette smuggling must be made by the states affected. However, we recognize that federal legislation in aid of state enforcement efforts may be desirable in light of the interstate nature of the problem.

- o Make it a federal crime, with tough criminal penalties for any person to possess, sell, distribute, carry, transport, purchase, or receive contraband cigarettes.
- o The imposition of reporting and record-keeping requirements would be discretionary with the states. (Obviously, the states that adopt such procedures would be more likely to receive the aid of federal law enforcement officers.)
- o Criminal prosecutions would be reserved for serious organized criminal involvement.

Arguments for Adopting the Law Enforcement Approach

- Past administrations have opposed such legislation. To continue in the posture of no federal response to this issue would subject us to strong public criticism.
- Some states have strong enforcement programs and others have strengthened their efforts in recent years. The federal role would be to support them in these efforts and to give them the needed linkage which is necessary to address the organized crime problem.
- The Criminal Division of the Justice Department, traditionally against taking such action, has now decided to support this approach because the situation has changed: the problem is serious enough, the states have shown a willingness to attack the problem, and this can be another tool to be used in organized crime investigations.

Arguments against Adopting the Law Enforcement Approach

- This is a local law enforcement problem which should rightfully be left up to the states.
- The costs, both investigative and prosecutorial, cannot be justified for an item such as this which should not have high federal law enforcement priority.

- By enacting federal legislation we may raise expectations that the problem will be solved, and will then be criticized when this does not happen.

OMB Position

OMB urges opposition to legislation which would embroil the Federal Government in the regulation of interstate commerce in cigarettes. Cigarette smuggling is profitable solely because of the wide variation in State excise tax rates; the collection of revenues from the sale of cigarettes is therefore a State law enforcement problem. It is no more appropriate for the Federal Government to be involved in this area than in the collection of State property taxes or State alcohol taxes. The overwhelming share of the cigarette smuggling is carried out by "amateurs"; while it is recognized that organized crime is engaged in cigarette bootlegging, this involvement is limited to the Northeastern States and appears to constitute a small part of the trade. Assertions that cigarette bootlegging is the fourth largest money-maker for organized crime are not confirmed by experts in the Justice Department. In the absence of extensive reporting requirements that would be onerous to everyone engaged in legitimate commerce in cigarettes and would be very expensive to administer, a Federal enforcement program will be relatively meaningless. Since this level of Federal involvement is not contemplated, the proposed legislation will satisfy no one. Passage of the legislation will raise expectations among the several States, but in our view it will not appreciably reduce current losses of State revenues nor add significantly to the tools available to attack organized crime. In sum, while cigarette smuggling may have become a major problem for State governments, effective remedies must be sought at the State level -- they will not be found by inserting Federal agents in yet another sector of American commerce.

Options

- ✓ _____ Support a modest federal law enforcement approach which supports state efforts in curbing cigarette bootlegging. (Justice Treasury, and I recommend) Moore, Lipshutz concur ✓
- _____ Oppose any legislation to increase federal law enforcement role in curbing cigarette smuggling. (OMB recommends)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE
DAN TATE

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH SENATOR LONG

Senator Long has sent us signals that if we show consideration to him and his allies on the waterway user charge issue, he would show us consideration on the Panama Canal issue. Secretary Adams feels it is time to resolve the user charge controversy and feels that what Long wants is entirely compatible with our objectives. He will meet with Long on Wednesday for the purpose of closing the loop.

In your meeting with Long, you should tell him (1) Secretary Adams will be meeting with him on Wednesday at your instruction-- you should avoid saying anything else, particularly the details of any user charge arrangement and (2) tell him you need his vote now, not just as the 67th vote -- he is committed as the 67th vote "if needed."

Senator Long knows that he is a logical target because he is not up for reelection and, as tough of a vote as it is for him, it is far tougher for Senators who are up. If we do not get his vote as the 63rd or 64th, we have virtually no chance. With his vote, our chances of getting Senators such as Nunn and Talmadge are enhanced considerably, especially if he quietly lets them know of his intentions.

Obviously, the overriding purpose of your meeting is to get his vote on the treaties. However, you may also want to use the opportunity to discuss the energy tax conference. Jim Schlesinger spent two hours with him during the weekend. Long indicated that he wants to be helpful and is prepared to work for C.O.E.T. Jim Schlesinger talked with Louisiana producers who in turn told Long that C.O.E.T. is better than

the alternatives. Jim feels that Long will tell you that we do not have the votes, but you should pledge to Long that Schlesinger, and me and my staff will work vigorously to find the requisite support. You should point out to Senator Long that the prime alternative -- imposition of import fees -- would be unpopular so close to the election, but we face serious international economic problems which are being worsened every day by the absence of a strong national energy policy. Finally, both Jim and I believe that you should make Long feel that he is an integral part of our strategy: you should ask his advice as to how we should proceed in getting the requisite number of votes, who we should work on, and how we can best touch the soft spots.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR RUSSELL B. LONG

Tuesday, March 7, 1978
12:30 p.m. (30 minutes)
Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

A luncheon meeting with the Senator at your request.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Senator Long is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as well as Chairman of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. He is Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

The Senator's wife is named Carolyn.

B. Participants: The President
Senator Russell B. Long, (D-La.)

C. Press Plan: White House Photo.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1978

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, March 7, 1978

8:00 a.m.

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *F.M./pd*

I. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo Only

II. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

III. AGENDA

1. Humphrey (Case)/Hawkins. The bill is scheduled for House action on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The Speaker has indicated to me that he considers success on this legislation as important to your ongoing leadership ability as was the B-1. The Speaker will ask for your personal help with a few phone calls Wednesday and Thursday. In addition, Parren Mitchell has suggested that you send a letter to the dean of each Congressional delegation prior to the vote.

2. Civil Service Reform. Our reading is that reaction to civil service reform is very favorable. You should ask the leadership for their assessment of Hill reaction.

3. Panama Canal Treaties. I am meeting this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. with Senator Byrd. He feels confident that he can get a time agreement and have the vote next week if we are ready.

You should indicate to the leadership that we have been working very hard, that you still consider the Treaties your top priority, and that you would certainly welcome their help on those last few tough votes.

You should ask Senator Byrd for a report on how he believes the vote looks at this stage.

4. Postal Reform. The Speaker has promised Hanley and Wilson that he will release the postal bill by the end of the week,

with or without an agreement between the White House and the House Committee. Stu and Bill Cable are meeting with Congressional people this afternoon, and I may have a further report for you this evening.

5. Rhodesia/Mid-East/Israel. These are the three chief foreign policy matters generating interest on the Hill. We can expect increased Hill focus on Rhodesia and U.N. economic sanctions. The House will begin debate tomorrow on Mid-East arms' sales, and we are urging our supporters to be on the floor and prepared to take part in this debate. There is also Congressional interest in the visit to the United States of Israel Defense Minister Weizman. You might want to brief or ask Dr. Brzezinski to brief the leadership on these matters.

PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Senator Byrd
Senator Cranston

Speaker O'Neill
Congressman Wright
Congressman Foley
Congressman Brademas
Congressman Rostenkowski
Congresswoman Chisholm

Secretary Schlesinger
Dr. Brzezinski
Frank Moore
Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Dan Tate
Bob Thomson
Bill Cable
Valerie Pinson
Bill Smith

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

The Vice President

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LETTER FROM T. SORENSEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day	

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL

<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT

A handwritten signature, likely of the Vice President, is written over the printed name. The signature is stylized and appears to be "WJ".

JP
JQ

I think the attached is an excellent letter.
I thought you would like to see it.

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
345 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

TELEPHONE (212) 644-6000
TELECOPIER (212) 644-8202

RANDOLPH E. PAUL (1946-1955)
LOUIS S. WEISS (1927-1950)
JOHN F. WHARTON (1927-1977)

CABLE: LONGSIGHT, N. Y.
TELEX 12-7831

LLOYD K. GARRISON
COUNSEL

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

SIMON H. RIFKIND
HOWARD A. SEITZ
ADRIAN W. DEWIND
MORRIS S. ABRAHAM
MORDECAI ROCHLIN
PAUL J. NEWLON
JOSEPH S. ISEMAN
JAMES B. LEWIS
THEODORE C. SORENSEN
MARTIN KLEINBARD
RICHARD H. PAUL
NORMAN ZELENGO
JOHN E. MASSENGALE
JAY TOPKIS
EDWARD N. COSTIKYAN
BAYLESS MANNING
ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, JR.
JOHN C. TAYLOR, 3rd
BERNARD H. GREENE
ERNEST RUBENSTEIN
STUART ROBINOWITZ
JAMES L. PURCELL
ARTHUR KALISH
DAVID T. WASHBURN
BERNARD FINKELSTEIN
ARTHUR L. LIMAN
SEYMOUR HERTZ
WALTER F. LEINHARDT
GERALD D. STERN
ANTHONY B. KUKLIN
MARTIN LONDON
DAVID C. BRODHEAD
PETER R. HAJE
LEONARD V. QUIGLEY
ALLAN BLUMSTEIN
NEALE M. ALBERT
JAY GREENFIELD
KEVIN J. O'BRIEN
ALFRED D. YOUNGWOOD
DONALD F. MOORE
JOSEPH E. BROWDY
SIDNEY S. ROSEITCHER
ROBERT L. LAUFER
ALLEN L. THOMAS
PETER L. FELCHER
MARK H. ALCOFF
JOHN P. MCENROE
PETER J. ROTHENBERG
JUDITH R. THOYER
RICHARD A. ENGELMAN
GEORGE P. FELLEMAN
STEVEN B. ROSENFELD
ALBERT P. HAND
ROBERT S. SMITH
MAX GITTER
JOHN J. O'NEIL
CAMERON CLARK
LEWIS A. KAPLAN

February 28, 1978

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Fritz:

Permit me to reemphasize the point I made briefly in your office yesterday regarding the Horn of Africa: it is a Soviet test of our will only if we let it become a test. It is important only if we make it important. "Testing our will" is largely a media game anyway, and we have no more reason to play it here -- far from our shores, bases and true strategic interests, involving two unfriendly, undemocratic, unimportant and unresponsive countries, neither of them innocent victims -- than we did in Zaire, Angola, Cambodia or various other locales that traditional Cold Warriors claimed to be tests of our will. Let the Soviets, who have never shown much aptitude for success in Africa, sink into their own quagmire -- meanwhile antagonizing both Arabs and Africans -- without our escalating the meaning of a battle we cannot win.

I am presumptuous enough to offer these few words only because I know from experience how hard it is on the inside to hear any voices other than those steeped in decades of Cold War rhetoric. It was good to see you in fine form, and I enjoyed meeting with Bernie Aronson.

Sincerely,



Theodore C. Sorensen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

Jim McIntyre
Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

RE: EO - AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE
RULES REGARDING NOTICE OF
EXEMPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE
SERVICE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ *RL*

RE: Proposed Executive Order: "Amending the Civil Service Rules Regarding Notice of Exemptions from the Competitive Service"

The Civil Service Commission submitted the attached proposed Executive Order. It would expedite the appointment of persons to positions in the excepted service by permitting agencies to fill such positions as soon as the Commission made its determination granting excepted status. At present such positions can be filled only after notice of the Commission's action has been published in the Federal Register.

The Order would also amend Civil Service rules relating to GS-16 through 18 by requiring that a list of positions authorized to be filled by Limited Executive Assignment and Noncareer Executive Assignment be included in the Commission's annual report.

Justice and OMB have approved the attached Order. We recommend that you sign it.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

AMENDING THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES REGARDING NOTICE
OF EXEMPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States of America, and Sections 3301 and 3302 of Title 5 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 6.1 of Civil Service Rule VI (5 CFR 6.1) is amended by deleting the third sentence in subsection (a) thereof and by adding a new subsection (c) as follows:

"(c) Notice of the Commission's decision granting authority to make appointments to an excepted position under the appropriate schedule shall be published in the Federal Register."

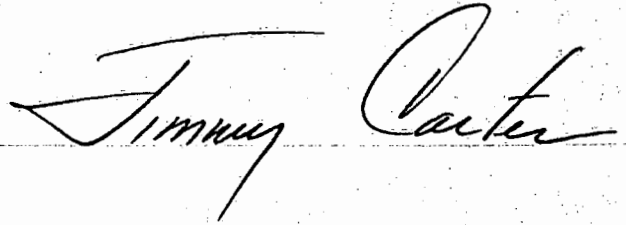
Sec. 2. Section 6.6 of the Civil Service Rule VI (5 CFR 6.6) is amended by deleting the second sentence thereof and substituting "Notice of the Commission's decision making these changes shall be published in the Federal Register."

Sec. 3. Section 9.6 of the Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.6) is amended by adding a new subsection (c) as follows:

"(c) The Commission shall include in its annual report a current listing, by agency, of all positions authorized to be filled by Limited Executive Assignment."

Sec. 4. Section 9.20 of Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.20) is amended by adding a new subsection (f) as follows:

"(f) The Commission shall include in its annual report a current listing, by agency, of all positions authorized to be filled by Noncareer Executive Assignment."

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter", written over a horizontal line.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Cong Breakfast

3-7-78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Coal

Energy - Senate Conference

Panama

Civil Service Reform

Tito

Begin. 242 - settlements

Rhodes, à

H-H

Coal strike =

Energy

Panama - High noon coming

B-1 = IMF = DC Vote =

Debt limit: H-H \Rightarrow Ethics

Campaign reform: H Cost Cont.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7 March 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *R.H.*

SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. MRS. CARTER sent you a copy of the Final Report of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals. This has been referred to Stu Eizenstat for appropriate handling. ✓
2. BOB LIPSHUTZ sent you a copy of the temporary restraining order for the coal strike, which became effective at 7:00 AM on Friday, March 10. The order expires at 6:00 PM on Friday, March 17. The hearing for the injunction is set for 1:30 PM on March 17. ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Lipshutz

SUBJECT: Coal Strike



Attached is a copy of the temporary restraining order in the above matter, which became effective at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 10.

The restraining order expires at 6:00 p.m. on Friday, March 17. The hearing for the injunction is set for that same afternoon at 1:30 p.m.

The terms of this temporary restraining order are in accordance with the expectations of the Department of Justice and ourselves.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. :

Plaintiff : :

v. :

CIVIL ACTION No.78-0409

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF
AMERICA, et al., :

Defendants : :

FILED

MAR 3 1978

JAMES F. DOWEY, Clerk

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER

This matter came on to be heard on the 9th day of March, 1978, on the complaint of the United States of America and the exhibits and affidavits attached thereto, and upon the plaintiff's application for a temporary restraining order against the defendants, and each of them, and it appearing to the Court that the defendants numbered 1 through 810 in the complaint (hereinafter referred to as the "unions") and the defendants numbered 811 through 1426 in the complaint, (hereinafter referred to as the "companies"), are engaged in unresolved labor disputes relating to the expiration and renegotiation of the National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement of 1974 and the National Coal Mine Construction Agreement of 1974 and that such disputes have resulted in strikes affecting a substantial part of the bituminous coal industry of the United States, which is engaged in trade and commerce, transportation, and transmission among the several States and with foreign nations, and that such strikes, if permitted to continue will

imperil the national health or safety; that plaintiff is threatened with irreparable injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law; and it further clearly appearing to the Court, from the complaint and the exhibits and affidavits annexed thereto, that immediate and irreparable injury, loss and damage will result to the United States if America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is by the Court this 9th day of March, 1978, ordered:

1. That with respect to the foregoing disputes, the defendants and their officers, agents, members, servants and employees, and all persons acting with them are restrained (a) from continuing, encouraging, ordering, aiding, engaging, or taking part in any strikes or lock-outs in the bituminous coal industry of the United States and (b) from interfering with or affecting the orderly continuance or work in the bituminous coal industry of the United States.

2. That work in the bituminous coal industry shall proceed in accordance with the wages, benefits and terms and conditions of employment provided under the most recent collective bargaining agreements, including any cost of living increases which would have resulted if such agreements had remained in effect, provided, however, that if thereafter any defendant employer, employees, or associations and the defendant unions shall jointly stipulate to other wages, hours, terms, and conditions of employment covering the period of this Order, or shall have reached a final and binding collective bargaining agreement and such stipulation or agreement would otherwise be lawful, such stipulation or such agreement shall prevail with

respect to such defendant employers, employees, or associations and their employees represented by the defendant unions. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent nor to make the quitting of his labor or service by an individual employee an illegal act.

3. That the defendant unions, and their respective appropriate officers, agents, servants, and employees, are directed (a) to instruct immediately all members employed in the bituminous coal industry of the United States to resume their normal employment, and (b) to take all actions which may be necessary to insure that such instructions are carried out.

4. That the defendants are directed to engage in free collective bargaining in good faith for the purpose of resolving their dispute and to make every effort to adjust and settle their differences.

5. That this restraining order shall expire at 6 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on March 17, 1978, unless before such time the order is extended for good cause shown, or unless the defendants consent to an extension of the order, for longer period.

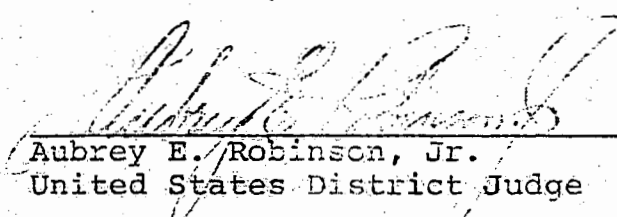
6. That plaintiff's application for preliminary and final relief shall be set down for hearing in this Court on March 17, 1978 at 1:30 p.m. in Ceremonial Court Room Number 20.

7. That service of a copy of this order to show cause and temporary restraining order, together with the complaint and all affidavits and papers upon which it is

- 4 -
based, shall be served upon the respective defendants on
or before March 13, 1978 at 4:30 p.m.

Issued March 7, 1978.
6 o'clock p.m.

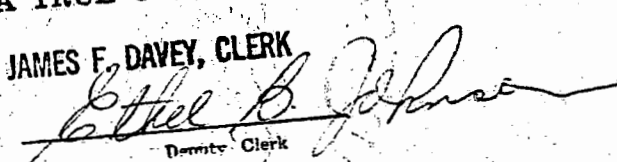
To become effective at 7:00 a.m., local time, Friday,
March 10, 1978.


Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr.
United States District Judge

United States District Court
for the District of Columbia
A TRUE COPY

JAMES F. DAVEY, CLERK

By


Deputy Clerk

MAR 9 - 1978

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert J. Lipshutz *RL*

SUBJECT: Procedures and Mechanics Under the
Taft-Hartley Law

Attached is a statement which outlines the various steps involved in this matter, relative to obtaining the injunction and enforcing it.

The anticipated timetable for each of these steps is as follows:

1. Monday, March 6 -- You have signed the Executive Order appointing the Board of Inquiry; the three members were sworn in and began to function.
2. Thursday, March 9, or Friday, March 10 -- The Department of Justice will initiate its action in the United States District Court and hopefully obtain without delay a Temporary Restraining Order, along with a "show cause" order setting the date for a hearing on the temporary injunction which would be effective for the remainder of the 80-day period under the Taft Hartley Law.
3. Immediately after the signing of a Temporary Restraining Order, the parties will be subject to its terms until further order of the Court.
4. Monday, March 20 -- On or about this date it is anticipated that the Court will commence its hearing under the "show cause" order and shortly thereafter decide whether or not to issue a temporary injunction, the terms of which may be the same as or similar to the Temporary Restraining Order; or, in lieu thereof, the Court could, after considering evidence submitted by adverse parties as well as the Government, decide not to continue the injunction.
5. Thereafter, the parties will continue under the order.

PROCEDURES AND MECHANICS
OBTAINING AND ENFORCING TAFT-HARTLEY INJUNCTION

I. Prior to Court Action

By Executive Order the President appoints a Board of Inquiry to investigate and analyze the problem, and to report its findings to him.

II. Court Action to Obtain an Injunction

After the Board of Inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to 29 U.S.C., Section 176, has issued its report, the President may direct the Attorney General by letter to seek an 80 day injunction against the strike. When this letter is received, the Civil Division will be prepared to go into a federal district court or courts and seek a temporary restraining order. Local Rules of some district courts allow moving parties to obtain temporary restraining orders on an ex parte basis. However, notice to the defendants is necessary before a TRO will be considered or granted. In this regard, we cannot be expected to notify every single union organization affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America or every coal mine operator affiliated with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. Telephonic or written notice to as many of the major defendants as possible is likely to be sufficient.

The district court may hold a hearing in open court on the requested TRO or it may consider the matter in chambers. Generally, there is no effort by either side to present testimony at a TRO hearing, and the Court will, in all probability, rely upon our legal memorandum and the various agency affidavits which will be attached to our complaint. Unless the Court concludes that the affidavits do not support our claim that the strike affects a substantial part of the bituminous coal industry, and that if the strike is allowed to continue, it will imperil the national health or safety, a TRO will be issued enjoining the defendant unions and companies from continuing, encouraging, ordering or taking any part in a strike or lockout or otherwise interfering with work in the coal industry. A refusal by the Court to grant a TRO is generally not appealable; therefore, only an order denying a preliminary injunction may be appealed by the Government.

The temporary restraining order will establish a date and time for a hearing on our motion for a preliminary injunction, which is typically ten days from the date the TRO is issued. The Federal

March 7, 1978

Rules of Civil Procedure provide that all parties are bound by the terms of the TRO, and in addition, all persons who are in active concert or participation with the parties and who receive notice of the order by personal service or otherwise are also bound. This latter group would include all union officers and members.

In this regard, it is our intention to file suit, at least in the District of Columbia, against the UMWA and all of its affiliated organizations, the BCOA and all of its affiliated coal mining companies, the Association of Bituminous Contractors and all of its affiliated coal mine contractors. It is our judgement that personal jurisdiction can be obtained over these parties in the District of Columbia and that they can be served with all papers pursuant to the D.C. Long-Arm Statute. However, it is also clear that personal jurisdiction cannot be obtained in the District of Columbia over the multitude of independent coal mine operators and contractors who are not affiliated with one of the associations. In addition, there would be a great many practical difficulties with enforcement of any injunction issued against defendants who reside outside the District of Columbia.

The decision will be made, probably today, by the Department of Justice whether to file other law suits throughout the several states where the various coal mines are located for the primary purpose of eliminating any question of personal jurisdiction over all parties in this labor dispute. However, we have urged the Department of Justice to presume that there are compelling reasons to file this suit only in the District of Columbia Court and to review with us any tentative decision to do otherwise.

We believe that actual notice of a TRO issued by any district court should be delivered by hand to all union defendants and on as many coal companies as possible. For example, any party not represented at a TRO proceeding in Pennsylvania, should receive hand delivery of the TRO or service by mail in accordance with state law. Such action would be taken to eliminate questions about notice to the defendants that they have been enjoined.

Personal service on the various union defendants (UMWA Districts and Locals) is sufficient notice on the officers of these union bodies because, like corporations, labor unions can act only through their officers. Moreover, because the unions speak for their members with regard to all matters which are the subject of the injunction (strikes and collective bargaining), notice to the unions of the injunction constitutes notice on the union officers and union members sufficient to make the injunction enforceable as against them. In Re Debs, 158 U.S. 564 (1895).

Obviously, the requirement of personal service creates many practical problems given the large number of defendants. We are presently exploring methods to accomplish such service.

At the hearing on the Government's motion for a preliminary injunction, the defendants have the right to present testimony or offer other evidence in support of opposition to our request for an injunction. It is possible that we could obtain a stipulation from the defendants that if called to testify, the authors of the agency affidavits would state exactly that which is contained in the affidavits. In any event, we will be prepared to put on testimony from high ranking agency officials (not necessarily cabinet officers) to establish the threat to the national health or safety. The Court will hear the evidence and arguments of the parties and issue its Order accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Both the temporary restraining order and the preliminary injunction will be designed to do four basic things: (1) enjoin both unions and companies from engaging in any strike or lockout or engaging in any activity which interferes with the orderly continuance of work including picketing, concerted slowdowns, sick-outs, etc.; (2) enjoin all members of the defendant unions from engaging in or in any way participating in the strike or engaging in any activity which interferes with the orderly continuance of work, except that the injunction will not prohibit an individual employee from refusing to work or quitting his job as long as his activity is not part of a concerted effort to stop work; (3) direct the union defendants and all of their officers and agents to instruct their members to resume work immediately and to take all action necessary to insure that such instructions are carried out; (4) direct the unions and the companies to engage in free collective bargaining and to make every effort to settle their differences. The orders will also allow for any of the defendants who reach a final and binding settlement of their labor disputes to seek a discharge of the injunction as to them only.

It has been suggested that we seek an order from the Court imposing on the parties, either by consent or otherwise, wages and benefits which are not provided by the expired 1974 agreement between the UMWA and the BCOA. Both the legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act and the decided cases under the Act indicate that such a request is highly questionable. The whole purpose of any labor injunction, including particularly a Taft-Hartley national emergency injunction, is to return the parties to the status quo which existed before the strike while the parties engage in further collective bargaining. We believe that any attempt to alter the status quo in this case has little chance of success, and further, it may reflect badly on our request for an

injunction. In this regard, we do believe that it is proper for us to ask the Court to return to the terms and conditions of the expired 1974 agreement with the addition of cost of living increases which would have occurred if the agreement had not expired. However, at our request Justice will ask the Court to permit the operators voluntarily to pay 1978 wages and Justice is confident that such request will be honored.

III. Enforcement of TRO and Injunction

After the temporary restraining order has been obtained, there is an immediate problem of enforcement. A violation of either a TRO or a preliminary injunction can lead to a finding of either civil or criminal contempt against those who disobey the court's order. The sanctions for both categories of contempt include a fine, imprisonment or both. The purpose for a sanction in criminal contempt is to punish -- the fine is not calculated to reimburse the complainant for his loss and the imprisonment is for a set period of time. In civil contempt, the purpose is remedial. A fine is imposed to reimburse the complainant for his losses caused by disobedience of the Court's order. The imprisonment in civil contempt is often conditional and compliance with the Court's order will cause a release of the defendant. A criminal contempt proceeding requires a trial and the burden of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt. However, in civil contempt the penalties may be imposed without a trial and the standard of proof is a preponderance of evidence.

In the two previous contempt cases against the UMWA growing out of Taft-Hartley injunctions, the Government has sought both civil and criminal contempt against both the union and its officers. The Supreme Court has approved a mingling of these two remedies in one proceeding as long as the defendants' constitutional rights at the trial are not diluted. United States v. United Mine Workers, 330 U. S. 258, 301 (1947)

The problem with seeking contempt in any situation is proof. In the past, the employers have effectively monitored violations of court orders issued under the Taft-Hartley Act. Obviously, those persons, including local union officials who are extremely vocal in their defiance of the injunction, are easy targets of a motion to hold them in contempt. However the more difficult problem is when the union officers instruct their members to go back to work and the strike continues. In some circuits, notably the Third Circuit, the union must take all necessary action to end the strike by going so far as to institute internal union disciplinary action against strike leaders. According to the Third Circuit anything short of such action is the same as union approval for a continuation of the strike.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-2-78

Kenya - VP Moi FM Waiyaki
AG - Njonjo Fin - Kibaki

Pres Kenyatta - Admire Kenya
(close ties)

Concern re Horn

Territorial integrity

Siad - respect borders

Soviets/Cubans - excessive arms

Mission → Mengistu

Security of Kenya - FS's 3-5/78
US arms → Somalia

± British/US/etc responsive to needs

Kenya vs Somalia

Pol-mil-econ

Econ → arms US friend

Loath 54 in Ethiopia

1245

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 7, 1978

The Vice President
~~Hugh Carter~~
Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

WHITE HOUSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

cc: Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore

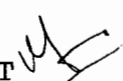
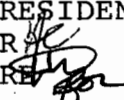

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT 
HUGH CARTER 
JIM MCINTYRE 

SUBJECT: White House Authorization Bill

The White House Authorization Bill has been passed out of the subcommittee without amendment and is scheduled to be marked up in the full committee on Wednesday, March 8.

Congressman Jack Brooks, Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, while not a member of the committee considering this bill, requested three amendments relating to purchasing and accountability. Congressman Brooks has pressed for similar amendments on such bills in the past. This request was accompanied by the suggestion that if something could not be worked out he would request sequential referral of the relevant portions of the proposed bill to his Committee. His Committee has jurisdiction over the Executive Residence, and may have jurisdiction over all parts of the Bill other than personnel provisions.

The First proposed amendment relates to the authorization of funds for care and maintenance of the Executive Residence of the White House. At the present time, these expenditures are accounted for solely on your certificate and are not subject to GAO audit. Congressman Brooks' proposed amendment would subject these expenditures to all federal laws including audit by the GAO.

The second proposed amendment relates to entertainment and certain travel expenses of the President and Vice President which under the bill would be accounted for solely on the certificate of the President and Vice President. His amendment would subject the certificate to the equivalent of a full GAO audit.

The third proposed amendment would subject your unanticipated needs funds to audit, as opposed to the requirement of the proposed bill which calls for reporting of expenditures on a fiscal year basis.

There have been a number of meetings with Congressman Brooks and his staff as well as the House members who have sponsored this bill.

We believe that referral and the subsequent open fight over the question of accountability should be avoided if at all possible. Therefore we propose the following:

1) That we decline to accept the amendment relating to placing the care and maintenance of the Executive Residence at the White House under normal Federal procurement procedures. We have examined the effect of the application of what would be the relevant laws and regulations on the process of operating the residence and believe it would be excessively burdensome.

2) That we decline to accept audit of the unanticipated needs funds.

3) That we agree to allow the Comptroller General to examine relevant books and records relating to care and maintenance of the residence, entertainment and travel for the sole purpose of determining whether the funds were spent for the purpose intended. Instead of the regular detailed report which GAO ordinarily provides to Congress after its audits, the report would be limited to a certification that the expenditure had been verified and in addition they could report as to funds not used for the purpose intended.

We believe that Congressman Brooks would reluctantly accept the above and would not request referral to his committee.

As a matter of reference, all expenditures of the Senate and House and the respective members are regularly subject to a full GAO audit, but are not subject to normal Federal procurement rules.

If it is your preference not to agree to the above, we will of course attempt to defeat these amendments when they are offered in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service markup tomorrow and attempt to stop referral to Congressman Brooks' Committee, although this will be difficult. Even if we are successful avoiding referral, he will undoubtedly offer the amendments on the floor and they will enjoy some support because they relate to accountability.

Agree to amendment as outlined above

_____✓

Do not agree to any amendment

JC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1978

Jim Fallows

The President has approved Campbell's request that letters of commendation be sent to the listed people. McIntyre has requested - also attached - that another name be added to that list. Please draft a letter of commendation for these people.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rick--

Please have draft
letters sent to me
before typing.

Thanks -- Susan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/6/78

Mr. President:

McIntyre concurs, and adds
the name of a third OMB
employee worthy of recog-
nition.

Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

15 February 1978

TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON *Rh*

SUBJECT:

Memos Not Submitted

1. SCOTTY CAMPBELL MEMO. He asks that presidential letters of commendation be sent to 5 employees of the Civil Service Commission and 2 OMB employees for their work on zero base budgeting.

Shortly after your election, these employees began to collect information on ZBB. By December of 1976, they presented a ZBB briefing to 300 agency officials. "Within a very short period of time, this group of employees researched, developed, and established a comprehensive training program of the highest quality on this very technical and complex financial management process... The successful initiation of the new budgeting procedure was due in large part to their training program and concerted training effort." These employees were recently given CSC's second-highest award for their work.

Senior Staff had no comment on this request. If you approve, appropriate letters can be drafted by Fallows and autopenned.

✓ approve disapprove

*Get me comment from
MS: [unclear] - J*

FC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

15 February 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. SCOTTY CAMPBELL MEMO. He asks that presidential letters of commendation be sent to 4 employees of the Civil Service Commission and 2 OMB employees for their work on zero base budgeting.

Shortly after your election, these employees began to collect information on ZBB. By December of 1976, they presented a ZBB briefing to 300 agency officials. "Within a very short period of time, this group of employees researched, developed, and established a comprehensive training program of the highest quality on this very technical and complex financial management process... The successful initiation of the new budgeting procedure was due in large part to their training program and concerted training effort." These employees were recently given CSC's second-highest award for their work.

Senior Staff had no comment on this request. If you approve, appropriate letters can be drafted by Fallows and autopenned.

_____ approve _____ disapprove

*Get me comment from
MS: Intyre - J*

2. JACK WATSON plans to send out thank-you notes in your name to participants in the recent White House Conference on Balanced Growth.
3. FRANK MOORE sent you a copy of a recent Congressional Quarterly article regarding the computer system used by his office.

"Due to our work with outside groups and various Departments over the past several weeks (during which our computer capability has become known and at least one erroneous press item appeared), we decided that we should try to get out one generally positive and accurate article early."

ID 780497

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: MIDGE COSTANZA *nc*

STU EIZENSTAT

HAMILTON JORDAN *nc*

BOB LIPSHUTZ *nc*

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS) *concur*

JODY POWELL *nc from Washington*

JACK WATSON *nc by phone*

GREG SCHNEIDERS *nc*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JIM MCINTYRE

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE PRESIDENTIAL RECOGNITION PROGRAM

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1100 AM FRIDAY 03 FEB 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:



UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

YOUR REFERENCE

30 JAN 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Recognition Program

I request that Presidential letters of commendation be granted to the following members of this organization and two employees of the Office of Management and Budget:

Mr. Raymond J. Borntraeger, Director, Management Sciences Training Center, Bureau of Training (Team Leader)

Mr. John Edward Murphy, Supervisory Employee Development Specialist, Management Sciences Training Center, Bureau of Training

Mr. Ronald S. Kobus, Budget and Accounting Analyst, Management Sciences Training Center, Bureau of Training

Mr. Charles L. Falvey, Budget and Accounting Analyst, Management Sciences Training Center, Bureau of Training

Mr. Anthony Manzi, Budget and Accounting Analyst, Management Sciences Training Center, Bureau of Training

Mr. George H. Strauss, Chief, Resources Systems Branch, Office of Management and Budget

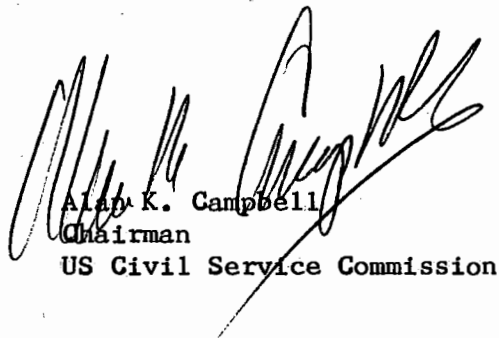
Mr. David R. Leuthold, Budget Method Specialist, Resources Systems Branch, Office of Management and Budget

(All of the above employees are located in Washington, DC)

Upon the election of President Carter, the Civil Service Commission's Management Sciences Training Center began to gather and research information on zero base budgeting. When it was announced that this technique would be employed, the foundations for development of support training were already in place and key liaison contacts had been established. By December a zero base budgeting briefing was presented to over 300 key agency officials.

As guidelines, policies and procedures were being formulated, the Civil Service Commission team worked closely with two employees from the Office of Management and Budget in the development of companion training. Within a very short period of time, this group of employees researched, developed, and established a comprehensive training program of the highest quality on this very technical and complex financial management process. They developed training modules for hand off to other agencies and units for use in their internal training programs-- thus, greatly increasing the instances of training in coming months. The successful initiation of the new budgeting procedure was due in large part to their training program and concerted training effort.

These employees were recently presented the Civil Service Commission's second highest award - the Commissioners' Special Citation of Official Praise and Commendation - at our recent annual awards ceremony.



Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
US Civil Service Commission

ID 780497

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: MIDGE COSTANZA

STU EIZENSTAT

~~HAMILTON JORDAN~~

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

GREG SCHNEIDERS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JIM MCINTYRE

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE PRESIDENTIAL RECOGNITION PROGRAM

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1100 AM FRIDAY 03 FEB 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. ☒ NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ID 780497

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: MIDGE COSTANZA

STU EIZENSTAT

HAMILTON JORDAN

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

GREG SCHNEIDERS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JIM MCINTYRE

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE PRESIDENTIAL RECOGNITION PROGRAM

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1100 AM FRIDAY 03 FEB 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. (✓) NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

[Handwritten signature]

ID. 780497

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: MIDGE COSTANZA

STU EIZENSTAT

HAMILTON JORDAN

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

GREG SCHNEIDERS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JIM MCINTYRE

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE PRESIDENTIAL RECOGNITION PROGRAM

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1100 AM FRIDAY 03 FEB 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. (✓) NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 14, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM*
SUBJECT: Article in Congressional Quarterly Regarding
Use of Computers in the White House

The most recent issue (February 11) of Congressional Quarterly contains an article about the computer system currently utilized by our office. I've attached a copy of the article for your information.

Due to our work with outside groups and various Departments over the past several weeks (during which our computer capability became known and at least one erroneous press item appeared), we decided that we should try to get out one generally positive and accurate article early. The item in CQ is a result of that decision.



Computers Help White House Lobbying

When a member of Congress gets a lobbying call from the White House these days, the member may learn something about his or her own voting record.

The reason: Determined to improve its performance—and the perception of that performance—as the President's lobbyists, Frank Moore's team is turning to computer systems to strengthen and speed their analysis of congressional voting.

The White House congressional liaison office now has in place a simple computerized file containing basic information about every representative and senator, including party, committee assignments, seniority, margin of victory in his last election and ratings by interest groups.

The liaison staff also is plugging in major votes from the current and past Congresses. By asking the computer to cross-reference past voting with political indices such as interest group ratings, Moore's team is quickly able to spot swing votes on issues crucial to the White House.

Consumer Agency Fight

For example, the White House used a computer analysis in its efforts to counter heavy lobbying against the proposed consumer protection agency (HR 9718), which the House defeated Feb. 8 by a vote of 189 to 227. (*Story, p. 323*)

Leslie C. Francis, the Moore aide coordinating use of the computer, said the White House asked the computer to compare a list of "undecideds" on the proposed agency against their past record on consumer issues. Included in the past record were the two key consumer votes of 1977—support for cooperative banks and on debt collection practices—along with ratings by the Consumer Federation of America and by COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO.

The result was a quickly readable list of House members who have been pro-consumer in the past, but who were not yet committed to the consumer agency proposal. Those members were the most fertile lobbying field for the White House. "It's just a matter of effective targeting," Francis explains. "We're trying to pick out the members who are 'gettable.'"

But such targeting does not tell the White House how to lobby a given member, and it doesn't guarantee success. The defeat of the consumer bill showed House members were not persuaded by the administration lobbying.

Francis and Bill Cable, who heads up the House half of the administration's lobbying team, have been pleased so far with the accuracy of the vote analyses. Operational since last summer, the computer system first produced such analyses during House floor action on the national energy bill. In preparation, liaison had produced a computer study of 17 major energy votes in the 94th Congress. Based on those votes and on a survey performed by representatives friendly to the White House position, an

"energy profile" for each House member was created. That way the administration "saw where we were likely to have problems," Francis said.

Only Public Data

While the administration has not sought to publicize the computer use in analyzing congressional votes, it has not hidden it either, since "we are sensitive to how computers are viewed generally," Francis said. "But it's important to note that there is no sensitive information about anyone on the computer; it's all public information. Most of it comes from the *Congressional Directory*, and the voting records come from *Congressional Quarterly*."

Francis adds that "even if we didn't have ethical standards to restrict us—which we do—the potential political controversy if we were to even think of putting sensitive stuff on there would stop it."

Francis emphasizes that the real significance is simply the computer's time-saving value. "We would have been doing this type of analysis anyway, only we would have had to do it by hand, with staffers using pencils. We save literally days of staff time this way."

Besides the consumer agency, other votes on which the White House liaison team likely will perform analyses include the administration's foreign assistance proposals, its tax program and abortion. Thus far, Moore's team has analyzed only the House with computers, since the smaller Senate seems more manageable with manual analysis.

Active consideration also is being given to allowing the congressional liaison people in the different Cabinet-level departments their own computer terminals, so that they can tap into the system independently and analyze congressional attitude on issues touching their jurisdictions.

Management Techniques

The use of computers for congressional vote analysis is part of a larger effort within the Carter White House to bring more sophisticated and efficient management techniques to the executive branch. Leading that effort is the newly created Office of Administration, headed by Richard M. Harden, an accountant who was a top administrator in Carter's Georgia government.

Harden's new office was a major result of the first Carter reorganization plan, submitted to Congress last September. The office, in operation since the beginning of this year, is to provide administrative support to the Executive Office of the President, the core entity of the executive branch made up at present of some 1,700 persons. Harden views his role as that of riding herd on the administration's hopes to cut staff size, reduce expenditures and still make decisions flow out of the White House in a smooth, politically astute process.

It was largely Harden's idea that computer time be employed to do the vote analyses. He had asked Moore and Francis to evaluate the ways in which computers might be used to help congressional liaison.

—By Barry M. Hager

Using Congress' System

To date, Harden has been instrumental in tying the White House congressional liaison office into Congress in other computer ways.

Moore's staff now is set up to retrieve two of the major computerized information products of Congress. Both the LEGIS system, which tracks legislation and gives a full record of the legislative background of a given proposal, and the Library of Congress' SCORPIO system, which produces issue briefs on a multitude of specific topics, are now available to Moore's team and to Stuart Eizenstat's domestic policy staff.

Thus rather than tracking down a set of paper documents such as committee hearings and calendars or calling people to obtain information on an issue or legislative proposal, White House aides can get the needed information rapidly from a computer terminal screen.

Harden sees prospects for further use of computer systems to streamline—and most of all speed—many White House-Congress communications. In meetings and talks with those responsible for computer systems in the House and Senate, Harden has begun tentative discussions about the future use of "electronic mail" to shuttle important, time-squeezed messages back and forth on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"Right now," Harden said, "if Frank needed to get a draft letter or a proposed policy statement over to the Hill to 20 congressmen, say everybody on a particular committee, for their opinions, he could have somebody messenger over individual copies to each one or have people call them on the phone.

"In situations where we need a quick turnaround, say within a few hours, you need to have their response to something a little complicated, the message could pop up on a terminal in those people's offices all at once, with no bureaucratic hitches in the paper flow."

Routine communications where speed of response is not so critical probably would not, in Harden's view, ever need to be handled electronically. But he would like to see the capability to transmit those special messages to Capitol Hill electronically within the next two to three years.

Logging the Mail

Already the Carter White House has implemented a computerized system of handling its mail from Congress. President Carter at his latest news conference pointed out that he receives perhaps a dozen phone calls daily from members of Congress.

In addition to that, he receives a large volume of mail from the Hill. The "Congressional Correspondence Summary and Retrieval System" now in use by the White House logs this mail in a computer, noting the date and the subject of the letter, and permits the administration to make sure the letters are promptly answered by the right person in the administration.

One reason a computerized mail tracking system is needed, according to Moore's office, is that President Carter's insistence on "Cabinet government" means more correspondence from Congress to the White House is being referred to departments for response.

Thus the White House computer prints out a daily summary of the congressional letters received and prepares reports on correspondence that still needs Cabinet or White House follow-up. Also, the summaries provide a quick, readily retrievable analysis of congressional sentiment on

various topics, since the computer can break out the letters on a particular issue and show the congressional reaction.

Computers in Congress

White House aides involved in the project note that what they are doing is quite similar to Congress' own ongoing pursuit of ways to use computers to do its job better. (*Congress and computers, 1977 Weekly Report p. 1045*)

Harden is talking with Rep. Charlie Rose (D N.C.), the principal exponent of computer uses in Congress, and with the top computer staff people on the Hill: Boyd Alexander of the House Information System and John Swearingen of the Senate Information Service. Alexander indicates that he and the others working with computers for Congress share Harden's interest in seeking ways of improving the linkage between the two branches and, at the same time, "saving taxpayers a little money."

Swearingen too applauds the Harden-led effort to use computers to upgrade the White House performance.

So far, Alexander's office has found a few ways in which information could be shared between the House computer system and the White House. For example, the House now produces magnetic tapes each day with the votes as recorded by electronic voting machines. That tape is used to print up the votes each day in the *Congressional Record*. Up to now, Moore's office has been getting recent votes from the Record and punching them into the computer.

To end that double chore, Alexander's shop is starting to send a copy of the vote tape directly to the White House. "They would get the votes anyway from the Record," Alexander notes. "This way the taxpayer saves money by not having to punch the same information into a computer twice."

As a reciprocal move, the White House is supplying the House Information System with computer tapes of the President's budget. Alexander explains that this makes it possible for an individual member to punch in a request and get the information about a particular program without scouring through the complicated budget document.

Alexander sounds a note of pragmatism in looking to future uses of computers and electronic communications between the branches.

"What we're talking about is mostly pushing messages around from office to office," he said. "For that you need terminals. Only about half the House members have terminals in their office now, and there won't be many more for the next while."

He adds that "you have to analyze everything to see whether it's really worth the cost. We're not shutting the door on electronic mail, but I haven't seen any situation yet which pops out and you say, 'Boy, that's the place we need it.' We have the telephone and cabs, and they still work pretty well for most communications."

Whatever the future holds, the Carter aides already are using computers in unprecedented ways to better White House dealings with Congress. At the same time, they have a keen sense that the computer can only help, not substitute for, human efforts.

As Francis stated it, "There's no substitute for experience on the Hill and 'street savvy,' but the computer can add to your tools. If you've got no experience, then the fanciest computer system in the world is not going to help you, but if you have someone who knows politics and legislation and you help him to get information faster, it will help."



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 1 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jim McIntyre *Jim*

SUBJECT: Presidential Recognition Program

We concur in Alan Campbell's recommendation for Presidential letters of commendation to seven civilian employees for their work in developing a training program on zero-base budgeting.

However, it seems to me that the important overall effort to install the zero-base budgeting system throughout the Government warrants similar recognition. Two of the employees listed, Mr. George H. Strauss and Mr. David R. Leuthold, had a significant role in developing the general zero-base budget instructions. A third person, Mr. David A. Winfield, is equally deserving of recognition. Mr. Winfield worked for several years in the Georgia budget office. His knowledge of zero-base budgeting was of very great assistance to the career staff of OMB in devising ZBB procedures and in getting them installed throughout the Federal organization.

I recommend that Mr. Winfield's name be added to those receiving letters of commendation and that the letters to the three OMB employees include a recognition of their role in establishing an effective ZBB system in the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON

✓ - awards.

DATE: 01 FEB 78

FOR ACTION: MIDGE COSTANZA

STU EIZENSTAT

HAMILTON JORDAN

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

GREG SCHNEIDERS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JIM MCINTYRE

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE PRESIDENTIAL RECOGNITION PROGRAM

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1100 AM FRIDAY 03 FEB 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

copy: Cutter
Mcomber

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, *Ji* GRIFFIN SMITH *GS*

SUBJECT: President Tito's visit

Here is a text for your statement upon President Tito's arrival and a set of talking points for the evening toast.

ARRIVAL

PRESIDENT TITO ARRIVAL STATEMENT

Mr. President, on behalf of the American people it is a pleasure to welcome you to the United States.

You are the leader of a country with which we have important ties, as well as a world statesman with a unique position in the history of our era. You have witnessed history and shaped history since the early decades of this century -- longer than most of us here today have been alive. We admire your continuing efforts to promote international understanding.

You have visited here twice in the past, and my two immediate predecessors themselves visited Yugoslavia. Last May, you welcomed Vice President Mondale most cordially. I am pleased with the growing warmth of the relationship between the United States and Yugoslavia, and I feel confident that mutually friendly relations will continue to be a valued aspect of our foreign policy.

Certainly, the United States and Yugoslavia are building different types of societies and often advocate different world interests. Our paths are not always parallel. But we support your government's policy of preserving the independence and integrity of Yugoslavia, and your leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The two of us have recently engaged in a beneficial correspondence about world issues, and I look forward to the talks we are about to hold here this week. I hope they will strengthen the communication between our nations even more, and aid in our search for peaceful and just solutions to world problems. This is our shared goal.

Mr. President, I welcome you and your colleagues to Washington and to the White House.

#

TOAST

10:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

DATE: 27 February 1978

SUBJECT: VISIT OF MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA
7 March 1978

Please find attached the arrival and dinner scenarios for the state visit indicated above.

ADDITIONAL DETAIL

Marshal Tito is in ill health, and Yugoslavian officials have requested that large flights of stairs be avoided where possible. The notation of elevator transportation in lieu of stairs has been noted where applicable on the attached scenarios.

Up to 20 persons may be expected in the party for the greeting in the Yellow Oval Room. A confirmation of the names is being awaited before the figure is finally adjusted.

ON THE OCCASION OF
THE VISIT OF
THE PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA

Sp

ARRIVAL SCENARIO

Southwest Gate

- 10:00 AM Welcoming and Official Parties arrive White House, South Lawn.
- 10:20 A.M. Official Party preceding Marshal Tito arrives White House, takes South Lawn positions.
- 10:27 A.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER arrive Diplomatic Reception Room.
- 10:29 A.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER are announced, and enter grounds to edge of carpet.

(Music - "Man of the Hour")

- 10:30 A.M. The motorcade carrying Marshal Tito arrives - fanfare. Official introductions.

The PRINCIPALS proceed onto platform and into positions for honors.

(Yugoslavian National Anthem)
(U.S. National Anthem)
(21-gun salute)

The PRESIDENT and Marshal Tito descend platform for Inspection of Troops. Return to platform for remarks.

(All PRINCIPALS to new positions - toe cards.)
(Serbo-Croatian translator onto platform for translation of Marshal Tito's remarks.)

Following remarks, PRINCIPALS return to positions facing south as Commander of Troops closes ceremony. Translator leaves platform.

PRINCIPALS enter Diplomatic Entrance - proceed directly to elevator - to State Floor. Exit State floor to South Portico Balcony for press photo session, via Green Room. Return via Green Room to Blue Room for receiving line.

- 11:00 A.M. Coffee is served.
- 11:15 A.M. The PRESIDENT and Marshal Tito depart for Oval Office.
- MRS. CARTER departs State floor.

ON THE OCCASION OF
THE VISIT OF
THE PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA

DINNER SCENARIO

Southwest Gate

7:00 P.M. Dinner guests arrive Diplomatic Reception Room and are escorted to East Room.

(Harpist in Diplomatic Reception Room.)

7:15 P.M. Official Yugoslavian Party departs Blair House.

7:20 P.M. Official Party arrives White House, proceeds to Red Room to await State Dept. official escort to Yellow Oval Room.

7:28 P.M. Marshal Tito departs Blair House.

The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER depart living quarters for the North Portico.

(U.S.M.C. Orchestra in Main Hall.)

7:31 P.M. Marshal Tito is greeted by the PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER, pause for press photo session, and proceed to Yellow Oval Room via elevator.

7:40 P.M. Guests (save Principals) depart Yellow Oval Room for East Room.

7:45 P.M. All PRINCIPALS arrive State floor via elevator, and proceed to foot of Grand Staircase for press photo session. Proceed directly into East Room for receiving line.

Following receiving line, guests depart via cross hall to State Dining Room.

8:00 P.M. Dinner is served. Toasts. (Marshal Tito's remarks will be translated.)

(Strolling Strings perform during dessert.)

9:30 P.M. After-dinner guests arrive Diplomatic Entrance and proceed to China Room and Library for refreshments.

(Harpist in Diplomatic Reception Room.)

Dinner guests depart State Dining Room to Blue Room for coffee.

After-dinner guests are escorted upstairs for receiving line in cross hall, main floor. Proceed to East Room for seating.

Cont.

Dinner Scenario - 7 March 1978

Page 2

9:50 P.M. All PRINCIPALS enter East Room and are seated for entertainment.

The PRESIDENT'S introductory remarks.

10:30 P.M. Conclusion of entertainment. Entertainers are thanked.

10:45 P.M. Marshall Tito is escorted to North Portico for departure.

The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER proceed to elevator for departure to family quarters.

All guests depart Residence via Diplomatic Reception Room.